the writer came across a clump of *Eupatorium perfoliatum* L. which looked rather unusual. The leaves were truncate toward the base as in forma *truncatum* (Muhl.) Fassett and the upper were not perfoliate, but they were much more strongly serrate than usual in that variety or the typical form, being almost laciniate. Near by were clumps showing transition to the typical form, both in the serration and the perfoliate character of the leaves. This peculiar form may be described as follows:

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM L. forma **laciniatum**, n. f., foliis truncatis, non perfoliatis, laciniato-serratis; serraturis 4–9 mm. longis. TYPE in New England Botanical Club Herbarium, from damp thicket near West Branch of Westport River, Westport, MASSACHUSETTS, *C. H. Knowlton & G. L. Stebbins, Jr.*, no. 658.—G. L. STEBBINS, JR., Harvard University.

SCIRPUS PECKII IN MAINE.—While botanizing about Songo Pond in the town of Albany, Maine, one day last summer I had the good fortune to find a plant of what Professor Fernald later identified as *Scirpus Peckii* Britt., noting that it is "The first authentic collection from Maine." The plant was growing in company with *S. georgianus* Harper on the border of a bog.

On the sandy shore and in the shallow water at the north end of this same pond was a great abundance of *Utricularia cornuta* Michx. and associated with it was the rarer *U. resupinata* B. D. Greene.

Other plants of special interest in or around the pond were *Sarracenia purpurea* L., *Pontederia cordata* L., *Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker., *Lycopodium inundatum* L., *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd., forma *gracilis* (Pursh) Robinson, *Cephalanthus occidentalis* L. and *Ranunculus Flammula* L., var. *reptans* (L.) Mey.—LESTON A. WHEELER, Bethel, Maine.

FERNS OF THE RED RIVER COUNTRY, MAINE

JOSEPHINE F. CLARK

IN the Red River country, in the northern part of Aroostook County, Maine, not far from the Canadian border, is a comfortable log cabin on a small pine-crowned island in Island Pond. This is headquarters for three city folk who once a year, about the middle of August, after an all day tramp through the forest, emerge upon the shore, and once more feast their eyes on the sight of that cabin and

the pines and the half mile of pond, and rejoice in the thought of weeks of joyous freedom there.

The Red River country lies on high land, in which rise some of the tributary waters of the St. John, the Aroostook, the Allegash and the Fish Rivers. Red River itself is not large. It flows out of Poissoniere Pond into Fish River, about twenty miles below. This high land of many hills and a few real mountains, of which Mt. de Bouillé (2,800 ft.) is the highest, is a region of forest and many spring-fed lakes, ponds and streams. Geologically the rock formation is much disturbed.

Not far from camp is a small oval clearing about 200 yards long, gay with flowers; the large everlasting, black eyed susans, daisies, clover, galium and golden rod. The clearing was made about twelve years ago by an early camper, who grew hay there for his horses. Since his departure seven years ago, the forest has been encroaching on the little clearing once more, and the advance guard of young balsams threatens to obliterate it entirely.

It slopes gently down toward Upper Pond, a most lovely spot, where always we linger. Growing thickly at either side of the trail, pushing up through the sparse grass, grow *Botrychium ternatum* var. *rutaefolium* (A. Br.) DC., and among them, though much fewer in number, are *Botrychium matricariaefolium* A. Br., about fifty or sixty plants.

But that is not all! At the upper end of the clearing we found a few plants of a third *Botrychium*, which my amateur study of fern books classed as *B. lanceolatum*, var. *angustisegmentum* Pease & Moore. However later, showing it to Mr. C. A. Weatherby, of the Gray Herbarium at Cambridge, he pronounced it to be, not the above form usually found in the United States, but the typical European form, *B. lanceolatum* (Gmel.) Angstroem, found rarely in boreal North America, and not previously recorded from the eastern United States.

I also found in this same region on at least eight rocky cliffs, usually with a northern exposure, *Thelypteris fragrans* var. *Hookeriana* Fernald. On one shady irregular perpendicular cliff, 150 to 200 ft. in height, extending for about half a mile, there were certainly 200 plants, some being magnificent specimens. Their favorite place of growth was on a small shelf with an overhang of rock above them, and always they were found high up, above most other ferns. At a certain line of altitude all along a cliff, *T. fragrans* began to appear.

In August, 1928, I found on this cliff a delicate little fern that I couldn't place at all, and on showing my two unfruited specimens to Mr. Weatherby, he too was puzzled by them, and kept them for further study. He decided that they were stunted, starved specimens of *T. fragrans* var. *Hookeriana* Fernald, but lacking many of the characteristics of the normal form. They were from 2 to 5 in. in height, thin and fragile, lacking in chaffiness, but having minute glands. In August, 1929, I was able to collect a series of the above, definitely connecting the small starved form with the normal.

On some of the same rocky cliffs, but at a lower level, grew *Woodsia glabella* R. Br. There were not many of them, and they were mostly rather small not very vigorous plants. One plant beside a mossy trickle of water in a slight break in the wall of rock, grew strong and lusty, standing out from the others. Prof. M. L. Fernald suggested that some lime might have been brought down to it from above by the moisture. *Woodsia glabella* has been collected at least twice before in Maine; but for *W. alpina* (Bolton) S. F. Gray, of which I found a few on these same cliffs, this is the first station in the state. Prof. Fernald had found *W. alpina* growing along the Aroostook River in New Brunswick, but search west of the line was unsuccessful.

Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br. grew plentifully on almost all the cliffs with varying characteristics according to the amount of shade or sunshine in which they grew.

There has been heretofore no collecting done in this Red River region, so that forms found there have a special interest. Beside the rarer ferns mentioned there was a wealth of others.

The following is a complete list of the ferns I have already found in the Red River Country of Northern Maine:—

POLYPODIUM VIRGINIANUM L.
PTERIDIUM LATIUSCULUM (Desv.) Hieron.
THELYPTERIS PHEGOPTERIS (L.) Slosson.
THELYPTERIS DRYOPTERIS (L.) Slosson.
THELYPTERIS CRISTATA, var. CLINTONIANA (D. C. Eaton) Weath.
THELYPTERIS FRAGRANS, var. HOOKERIANA Fernald.
THELYPTERIS MARGINALIS (L.) Nieuwl.
THELYPTERIS NOVEBORACENSIS (L.) Nieuwl.
THELYPTERIS SPINULOSA, var. INTERMEDIA (Muhl.) Nieuwl.
THELYPTERIS SPINULOSA, var. AMERICANA (Fisch.) Weath.
THELYPTERIS PALUSTRIS Schott, var. PUBESCENS (Lawson) Fernald.
ATHYRIUM ANGUSTUM (Willd.) Presl.
ATHYRIUM THELYPTEROIDES Michx.

Polystichum acrostichoides (Michx.) Schott.
Polystichum Braunii (Spenner) Fée, var. Purshii Fernald.
Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh.
Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh.
Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br.
Woodsia alpina (Bolton) S. F. Gray.
Woodsia glabella R. Br.
Onoclea sensibilis L.
Pteretis nodulosa (Michx.) Nieuwl.
Osmunda regalis, var. spectabilis (Willd.) Gray.
Osmunda Claytoniana L.
Osmunda cinnamomea L.
Botrychium lanceolatum (Gmel.) Angstroem.
Botrychium matricariaefolium A. Br. (*B. ramosum* (Roth) Aschers.)
Botrychium ternatum, var. rutaefolium (A. Br.) D. C. Eaton
Botrychium virginianum (L.) Sw.

Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES ASTER ERICOIDES AND A. MULTIFLORUS

S. F. Blake

When publishing[1] recently two new varietal names under *Aster multiflorus* Ait., I overlooked a paper by Mr. K. K. Mackenzie[2] in which he showed that the name *Aster ericoides* L., long universally used in another sense, should be taken up for *A. multiflorus*. The name *Aster ericoides* was based by Linnaeus on two references, Gronovius' "*Aster caule paniculato, pedunculis racemosis, pedicellis foliosis, foliis linearibus integerrimis,*" and Dillenius' "*Aster ericoides, dumosus.*" The specimens on which these names were founded were long ago identified by Dr. Gray[3] as *A. multiflorus* Ait. The specimen from the Upsala Garden labeled *ericoides* in the Linnaean Herbarium, which represents a garden state of the *A. ericoides* of authors, was not in the Linnaean Herbarium in 1753 (about which Dr. Gray was uncertain), and consequently does not figure in the identification of *A. ericoides* as originally described. The current misapplication of the name *A. ericoides* originated with Aiton[4] in 1789. Aiton's misinterpretation has been followed by nearly all subsequent authors, although Michaux (1803) and Schkuhr (1803), as cited by Gray in 1884, used this name for plants not more than varietally separable from the original *A. ericoides* L. Gray himself stated that the name

[1] Rhodora **30**: 227–228. 1928.
[2] Rhodora **28**: 65. 1926.
[3] Proc. Amer. Acad. **17**: 165. 1882.
[4] Hort. Kew. **3**: 202. 1789.